

## TREATY IS SIGNED

Has Probably Been Submitted to Senate by the President.

JAPAN HAS ENTERED A PROTEST

Minister Shimamura Instructed to Protest.

Count Okuma Expresses His Opinion Relative to Complications With Hawaii.

The *Yokohama Specie*, of June 19th, publishes the following dispatch from its special correspondent, dated London, June 17th: "The Annexation Treaty has been signed by the President, and will be sent to the Senate at once. The Japanese Government has protested against it." The *Yokohama Specie* also states that the Japanese Government has not only issued instructions to Minister Hoshi to protest against the ratification of the treaty but has also instructed Minister Shimamura at Honolulu to protest against the ratification of the Annexation Treaty until the settlement of the Hawaii-Japanese complications.

Minister Hoshi Confirms It. An extra of the *Yokohama Specie*, issued on June 18th, contains the following telegram, received by the Japanese authorities from Mr. Hoshi, Minister to America: "A Treaty of Annexation with Hawaii by the United States was signed at Washington between the Commissioners of both countries on the 18th inst."

COUNT OKUMA'S OPINION. Japanese Minister Says Hawaii's Attitude Has Changed.

The *Japan Mail*, of June 18th, says: Count Okuma, in an address delivered to the local Government, made the following remarks on the Hawaiian complications, according to the *Japan Times* translation:

"Twelve years ago the immigration of Japanese laborers to Hawaii first took place, and since then more than 40,000 have gone over, about one-half now remaining in the country, the others having returned home. The result of Japanese immigration has been hitherto satisfactory, both to the immigrants themselves and to their employers. In the meanwhile, however, the attitude of the Hawaiian Government towards the Japanese laborers has undergone a sudden change. There has been a considerable increase of severity in the treatment accorded to the laborers, and the Hawaiian authorities have committed acts calculated to restrict as much as possible the immigration of Japanese laborers. Indeed, if this state of affairs be suffered to go on, the rights and privileges which Japan enjoys in virtue of the treaty with that country would be seriously affected, so that Japan has been obliged to make strong representations to the Hawaiian Republic. In other words, Japan has pointed out that Hawaii's recent actions are against the spirit of the treaty, and irreconcilable with the spirit of international courtesy; that the rulings of her courts were wrong; that the steps taken by her Executive and Judiciary are not justifiable in reason, and that for all these faults the Hawaiian Government must be held accountable. To be more specific, Hawaii must pay damages for the losses which Japan has been obliged to incur on all these accounts, and the Republic must give sufficient safeguards against repeating any such actions in future.

"On the basis of the above instructions negotiations were opened with Hawaii, but the reply which the latter has made was extremely vague, so that Japan has been obliged to demand further explanations. It is, of course, not possible to prefer with any certainty the result of the negotiations. Some are of opinion that when a small country adopts a high-handed attitude towards a large country, it is probably because the smaller country entertains vain hopes as to the backing of some stronger power, and that the present complication may therefore be converted into one involving Japan and the United States. The Count thinks otherwise. For not only are Japan and America bound by ties of special friendship, dating from the opening of this country for foreign intercourse, but even viewed from the standpoint of the American constitution and of the principles that underlie the founding of the Great Republic, it is clear beyond any doubt that America will never interfere in the politics of other countries, much less sympathize with the present Hawaiian acts that are so distinctly opposed to the spirit of international courtesy, nor would America offer opposition to Japan. The Count believes that the question admits of a satisfactory solution. So long as Japan straightforwardly adheres to the spirit of right and justice, as she has consistently done from the first, there will be no occasion to call in the help of a third party."

JAPANESE IN HAWAII. Correcting Misleading Attitude at This Time.

An attempt has been made, we observe, to impart a highly sensational character to the negotiations now in progress between Japan and Hawaii, says the *Japan Mail* of the 18th inst., by declaring that preparations are secretly on foot for a Japanese descent upon the Island Republic, and that the Government in Tokyo has definitely made up its mind to annex Hawaii. That sinister view of the situation is

propounded, with addition of practical details and political contingencies, by a correspondent of a local contemporary, who signs himself "One Not Quite in the Dark," and his forecast seems to be endorsed in a tentative manner—certainly is not contradicted—by the journal to which he addresses himself. It is not to be supposed that many persons will be misled by such rumors. Had the copious comments of the Japanese press on this Hawaiian complication contained the most shadowy indication of a desire for the addition of Hawaii to the Japanese dominions, there might be some peg wherewith to hang a suspicion such as that formulated by our local contemporary's correspondent. But there has been not only a striking absence of any symptom of ambition in that sense, but also a most emphatic protest against the absurdity of attributing aggressive designs to Japan—an absurdity gravely perpetuated by some of the Hawaiian annexationists, who from the first have endeavored to magnify this complication into an instrument for inciting the interference of the United States. It appears almost a waste of space to contradict such silly rumors. Their incredibility must be patent to anyone having even a slight grasp of the situation. We venture to say that there could not be found in the whole of Japan a dozen men, however irresponsible, who are silly enough to entertain the wild and most unwise project attributed to the Japanese Government by "One Not Quite in the Dark." Japan's position in this matter is moderate and reasonable. She is understood to ask for nothing more than she has an undoubted right to demand, namely, that Hawaii should observe its treaty obligations, and should make reasonable compensation for the loss inflicted on Japanese subjects by its breach of these obligations. She has not the smallest wish to disturb the existing regime in the Republic, but she expects to be treated with the consideration observed by civilized States in their conventional relations with each other. We do not like to probe for motives, and are willing to believe that "One Not Quite in the Dark" and his journalistic endorser are ingenious victims of a hallucination. Not we would call their attention to the fact that they lay themselves open to the suspicion of deliberately playing into the hands of agitators who seek to alarm the United States in annexing the Pacific Republic.

One point to which this incident has given prominence, deserves special reference. "One Not Quite in the Dark," and the local journal in which he writes, evidently labor under the impression that every Japanese adult male receives military training. On that hypothesis they allege that the 15,000 emigrants now in Hawaii actually constitute an army, and require only weapons "in the use of which they have been trained when serving as conscripts at home." A little reflection would have obliterated such an error. The number of Japanese males between the ages of 20 and 40 is 6,000,000, only 400,000, or 6 1/2 per cent, have received military training. Hence, if there are 15,000 adult males in Hawaii, only 1,188 of them fall within the category to which the whole are assigned by "One Not Quite in the Dark" and his editorial fellow-thinker.

MR. BUCK'S MISSION. No Occasion to Suspect He Acted as Mediator.

YOKOHAMA, June 18.—It has been stated that Mr. Buck, the recently appointed representative of the United States in Japan, is acting as mediator between Japan and Hawaii. There appears to be no truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Buck left San Francisco on May 26th—so far as can be ascertained—in company with the new American Minister to Hawaii, and broke his journey by a brief sojourn in Honolulu, where he now is. He will probably take the steamer which started from San Francisco on the 26th inst., and which calls at Hawaii en route, leaving the latter place on the 18th. This his arrival in Japan may be expected about the 18th inst. He is not taking any mediating part between Japan and Hawaii. No occasion for mediation has arisen. It seems not improbable that his own Government, desiring him to become familiar with the Hawaiian view of the questions pending between the Republic and this Empire, instructed him to regulate his journey as he is now regulating it, but that it is merely a conjecture.

HAWAII AND JAPAN. How an English Official Views the Controversy.

LONDON, June 8.—The *St. James Gazette* today publishes a sensational article on the situation in the Pacific Ocean apropos of the quarrel now existing between the Hawaiian Republic and the Japanese Empire. The *Gazette* seems to have a very poor opinion of both the principals in the matter. It describes Hawaii as a corrupt little Republic run by a handful of American filibusters. It says that Japan has been so greatly puffed up by its easy victory over China that it is spoiling for a fight with a white power, and that America may very unexpectedly oblige her if matters come to a crisis in Hawaii.

Another Rumor. LONDON, June 16.—It is understood that, directly the tariff question has been settled, President McKinley will submit a treaty to Congress for the unconditional annexation of Hawaii.

Seeking Other Shores. The *Japan Gazette*, of June 18th, says, Count Okuma has sent instructions to Mr. Hoshi, Japanese Minister at Washington, to open negotiations with the countries of Central America for the conclusion of treaties.

Protest Against the Canadian Tariff. LONDON, June 12.—The Austrian Government has presented through the Foreign Office a protest against the new Canadian tariff, because it dis-

criminate in favor of Great Britain, with which country Austria has a treaty containing the "most favored nation" clause.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER LAW. Heavy Penalties Attached to Working on Sundays.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 12.—The Canadian Parliament has passed a bill, by which the publication of a Sunday paper is penalized in \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for each subsequent one. Other penalties are enforced on the sale of Sunday papers by news-vendors and boys. The act aims at the limitation of Sunday labor.

There are no seven-day papers published in Canada, and those which appear on Sunday morning are not issued on Monday. Hence the result of the change will, as regards Canadian newspaper men engaged on dailies that now issue a Sunday paper, be that instead of working only a short time during the small hours of very early morning on Sundays, they will have to toil through the Sabbath afternoon and evening. British Columbia is chiefly affected by the change, as here more than elsewhere in Canada it is a custom to print a Sunday paper. The Vancouver News-Advertiser and Victoria Colonist are both affected by this change, which each angrily but vainly denounces.

The bill for suppressing kinesiography and press reports of prize-fights has already passed the Canadian Senate, but may, through shortness of time during the remainder of the session, fail to pass the House of Commons and become a law this year, as some sporting members will block the bill. The bill will pass next year, anyway, if Canada's legislators continue in their present mood.

POISONED FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

We call particular attention to the subject of this advertisement. No incident of its kind, of equal interest and importance, has occurred in late years. A declaration so startling in its general scope, and so full of corroborative detail, certainly warrants the conclusion that a new epoch in the healing art has dawned upon us. Aside from the force of the legal forms which it assumes, the facts, as alleged, rest upon the results of a thorough and careful investigation.

[Copy.] I, George Lack, of 123 Stamford Street, Waterloo Road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

"I was always a strong, healthy man up to April, 1876. At this time, whilst engaged at the Stamford Street Embroidery Works, cleaning out a tank which had been used for dyeing purposes, I slipped and fell in the tank (which was covered with veridigris), cutting both my elbows. The parts soon became swollen, and in a week's time the flesh was putrid, as if gangrene had set in. My system seemed to be poisoned, and I began to lose strength rapidly, for my appetite left me, and I could not bear the sight of food, what little I did eat lay on my chest like lead. I went to the Royal Free Hospital, Guy's Lane road, where I was under treatment for five weeks, but I got worse. After this I got an order and went into the Lambeth Infirmary, where I was placed in No. 11 Ward. At this time my condition had become serious, for I felt so sick and faint that I could scarcely move, and after a time, I got so bad that I could only get up for an hour or two each day. Later, large abscesses formed on my shoulder, and gradually spread over my face and the upper part of my body. My face was completely covered with the abscesses, which, on healing, left deep marks that I bear to this day. After this I had swelling around the joints, and large abscesses formed in the calf of my leg, and I had also running wounds, extending from the top of my ankle to the bottom of my feet. An offensive discharge of matter came from the parts, and it seemed as if the abscesses were drawing the life out of me. I was now in a hopeless, helpless state, and felt that I did not care how soon my end came. For days and days I never closed my eyes, and on one occasion I had but little sleep for eighteen days and nights together, the doctor's sleeping draughts having no effect upon me. When I did at length fall asleep I slept from Thursday to Sunday afternoon. From all the doctor's medicines and applications I only got temporary relief. On one occasion the doctor said that I could not live throughout the day. The nurses placed a screen round my bed, expecting that I should die during the day, and my mother was sent for. When the doctor called at night he was surprised to find me alive. However, I took a turn for the better, but for months afterwards I was, as it were, on the brink of the grave. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was fed on soup and light food. Sometimes better, and at other times worse, I continued in this wretched state for over five years, during which time I remained in the hospital. In August, 1881, I became tired of being in the hospital, and was carried to my home. I was so weak and emaciated that I got a pair of crutches to help me to hobble about the house. My father and friends who saw me were shocked at my feeble and emaciated appearance, and thought: I was not long for this world. I lingered on in the same wretched state for two more years, expecting and wishing that I should soon be out of my misery. In November, 1883, after suffering over seven years, my father bought me a bottle of medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and persuaded me to try it, saying that it had been of great benefit to him. After I had taken half the contents of a bottle, I felt brighter and in better spirits than I had been in for years. My appetite improved, and by continuing with the medicine my legs began to heal, and I got stronger and stronger. In less than three months I was able to put aside my crutches and walk with aid of a stick. After I had taken Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup six months I was back at my work, as strong as ever. I was in my life, and have since kept in the best of health. I wish the particulars of my case known to other

sufferers, and the proprietors have my consent to make what use they like of this statement. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835 (WILL IV. c. 62). (Signed) "GEORGE LACK," Declared at No. 16 Goddard Street, Doctor's Commons, in the City of London, this 13th day of April, 1883, before me, (Signed) GEORGE H. BROOKS, a Commissioner for Oaths.

Here we have a case of profound and persuasive blood poisoning. Veridigris (chemically the bibasic acetate of copper) is, when introduced into the circulation, a slow poison, for which no positive antidote is known. There is no doubt that the physicians in the hospitals did all that could be done, with the knowledge and resources at their command. Unhappily their treatment, at best, was only mildly palliative; the poison continued its deadly work, until it saturated the poor fellow's entire system and perverted all its functions. What but an ultimately fatal result could have been reasonably expected?

Mr. Lack's final and perfect recovery, through the use of Seigel's Syrup, illustrates beyond the need of comment the unprecedented power of that well-known remedy to renew the digestion, stimulate the secretory organs, and thus to purify the blood. In common with all who shall read the details of this case, we most keenly regret that Seigel's Syrup was not taken immediately after the results of the accident first appeared.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

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THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).